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SPEECH

MR. LYNN BOYD, OF KY., In reply to the Hon. John White, relative to the charge of bargain between Messrs. Adams and Clay, in the presidential election of 1824-25.

[Conclusion.] How these Letters came to be written was a subject of inquiry and investigation in Kentucky during the Presidential canvass of 1828.

Mr. Amos Kendall, then Editor of the Western Argus, stated in his paper, and on oath before the Senate of Kentucky, that as an inducement to him to write to Mr. White, he was informed by Mr. F. P. Blair, three or four weeks before the Presihe would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State.

"J. Dudley, Esq. a Senator from Franklin and Owen counties, being called upon, made the following statement on the floor of the Senate: One day in January, 1825, F. P. Blair came into the Senate Chamber, seated himself near me, and inquired my opinion on the resolutions passed, requesting our members of C ngress to vote for General Jackson as President of the United States .-Mr. B. desired that I would write letters, requesting the members, and particularly D. White, from this district, to consult with Mr. Clay, and vote as he might desire. To this I objected, and gave my reasons therefor. Mr. B. appeared surprised that I should raise any objections. He said that a number of members of both Houses who voted to the resolution, had written such letters, and that I could do it with more propriety. He said, if Mr. White could be induced to vote for Mr. Adams, he would obtain the vote of Kentucky, and with it would elect him; in which case Mr. Clay would obtain the appointment of Secretary of State. I His answer was, that letters had been received from gentlemen of undoubted veracity, at Washingrely with confidence on that statement."

Mr. Blair, when called on by the Senate of Kentucky, as a witness, to state how he got the information which he had communicated to Messrs. Kendall and Dudley, refused to be sworn or to testify; but concluded an explanation he made to the Senate in the following manner, viz:

"He had not communicated to any one th grounds on which he had made his statement to Mr. Kendall, nor had he shown the letters to which the gentleman alluded to any person to whom they you to the course which you ought to pursue." were not addressed."

Mr. Crittenden had publicly denied that he had received letters from Washington, of the character in question, and upon Mr. Blair the public attention was fixed as the channel through which the information had come from Mr. Clay, or some one else at Washington. Mr. Clay was called upon to remove the injunction of secresy, and let his letters to Mr. Blair come before the public. Feeling the injurious interences every where drawn from the position in which Mr. Clay had been placed by the investigation into which his friends in the Senate of Kentucky, had been induced to enter, J. HARVIE, the Chairman of the Adams' Committee at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 14th April, 1828, addressed a Letter to Mr. Clay, in which he requested for publication copies of his correspondence both with Mr. Blair and Mr. Kendall. Mr Clay's reply must have been well considered; for it was not written until the 5th of June following. He admitted the existence of a correspondence with Mr. Blair on the subject of the Presidential election, but after giving some reasons, or rather excuses, for his course, comes to the following conclusion, viz:

"I must decline, therefore, authorising the pubof any gentleman, of any party, all such portions

compelled the committee to apply to Mr. Blair for count of them, given at the time, in a Letter ad-Argus, viz.:

"At last these famous copies are accessible. I have seen them. The one is dated January 8th, 1825-an ominous day; the other, January 29th The former only is of material importance. It is perhaps unfortunate for you that it is not accom- say : panied by those letters from Mr. Blair, "showing in what sense he understood them." to which you allude; for I aver, that no candid man can read it tucky was given to Mr. Adams for the purpose of construction can be put upon the letter, than that the friends of Mr. Adams had promised you the that your friends had determined to vote for Mr. the civilized world" Adams on that account; and that you were using personal exertions to bring the members of Con-

gress into your views. Not wishing to expose myself to the elightest it in his life. And he had only to say, in relation had any just application to the matter. imputation of misrepresenting the contents of your to it, that if there was any such letter, and his col-

the Administration Committee the following note: | the correspondence."

"FRANKFORT, July, 2, 1828. "Sir: I intend to use certain parts of Mr. Clay's letter to Mr. Blair, dated 8th of January, 1825, in my reply to the attack made on me by that gentleman through your committee, and I deem it more proper, and more just to him, that it should be published entire, with all the views which it contains, than that the public should have only my recollections of some of its most prominent passages. Presuming that your committee will feel at liberty to adopt a step which can only tend to guard Mr. Clay against misconceptions and misrepresentations. I have to request that you will furnish me with a copy of that letter. This request is confined to the letter of the 8th January, 1825, in which I do not perceive any expression "not decorous towards the public." An answer on this day, or early to-morrow morning, is solicited.

AMOS KENDALL." "Yours, &c. "The chairman received the note with that suavity and politeness for which he is so justly distinguished, kindly remarking to my friend who bore it, that if the letters had been left in his possession I should not have had a sight of them. much less a copy; but he finally promised to lay dential election, that if Mr. Adams were elected the application before the committee at their next meeting. As I cannot, from the feelings evinced by the chairman, expect any thing favorable from the deliberations of the committee, I feel compelled to resort to my recollections for the substance of your letter to Mr. Blair,

"Let the date be recollected-it is January 8th, 1825. You commence by giving Mr. Blair your opinion upon a work by Lord Byron, which you say y u have sent him-(franked, I presume.) You then enter into the subject of the Presidential election, and say, that the time has now arrived when you must begin to think seriously for whom you are to vote. You state that the friends of all the candidates entertained the opinion that on you rested the decision of the contest, and that your situation was singular and amusing. You say that the friends of the several candidates accost you in turn; that a friend of General Jackson says to you, "My dgar sir, my hopes are upon you-do not disappoint us; our partiality was for you next to the the votes of most of the Western States, which hero; you know the anxiety we all had for a Western President." That a friend of Mr. Crawford comes and says: "The hopes of the Republican then inquired how that fact had been ascertained. Party are upon you: you and Mr. Crawford were the only Republican candidates: had you been returned to the House, we should all have concenton city, containing such information, and I might trated our force upon you." The language of Mr. Adams' friends you give in nearly the following

> "A friend of Mr. Adams comes to me, with tears in his eyes, and says-Sir, Mr. Adams has always had the greatest respect for you, and the highest admiration for your talents. There is no station to which you are not equal. You were undoubtedly the second choice of New England; and I pray you to consider whether the public good and your own future interests do not distinctly point

> which I remember only the statement, that the Ohio delegation had determived to vote for Mr. Adams, the alledged want of qualifications in the General and his military propensities. You then declare distinctly, and in nearly the following

> "My friends entertain the belief that their kind wishes towards me will, in the end, be more likely to be accomplished by so bestowing their votes." "You then declare, that you have urged them to be governed by their views of the public good alone, and aver that you have been influenced only by that consideration. In conclusion, you use nearly the following words:

> "Your Representative is inclined to concur with us in these sentiments; and as I know his respect for your opinion, I request, if you concur in our views, that you will write to him by return mail, to strengthen him in his inclinations. Show this to Crittenden alone."

This statement as to the contents of that Letter went the rounds of the Jackson papers through the whole Union in 1828, and its accuracy was never denied. I am informed that the passages lication of our correspondence. But the Central marked as quoted are nearly, if not precisely, liter-Committee is at liberty to exhibit to the inspection | al extrace from the Letter, having been obtained through several persons who successively called of it as relate to the late Presidential election, and and read the Letter, with the concerted design of I will do the same upon any such application being getting accurate extracts through their concurrent recollections. This Letter established the fact be-On application to the committee, however, it youd controversy, that the "kind wishes" of Mr. was found that they had no copy to show; nor had Clay's friends towards him, induced them to be-Mr. Clay taken any step to furnish them. The stow their votes on Mr. Adams; and that he himsensation produced by a knowledge of this fact, self, well understanding their intention and its object, was directly instrumental in a secret movecopies, without Mr. Clay's order, and, copies were | ment to influence the vote of a hesitating colleague, furnished. The following is Mr. Kendall's ac- through apparently spontaneous letters from his constituents. After that disclosure, few ventured dressed to Mr. Clay, through the columns of the to deny, in 1828, that the advancement of Mr. Clay was the controlling motive with him and his friends, in giving the Presidency to Mr. Adams.

My colleague, (Mr. White,) the other day, denied the charge of bargain, or understanding, in the Presidential election of 1825, and went on to

"This was too grave a charge to be made on ter was produced, there was not, in his judgment, without a perfect conviction that the vote of Ken- any evidence before the country that that letter had been written; and he now challenged his colleague, comoting your personal aggrandizement. Indeed, and he would be responsible for it, that if Mr. Clay it is impossible for me to conceive how any other was called on he would take off every shackle from the correspondence. And unless his colleague produced the letter, he said his allegation first office in his gift, with their future support; stood condemned before the American people and to the Richmond Enquirer, he would refer his

He further said:

"That he had never heard of the letter till he letters, I determined to make no remarks on that league would address a line to Mr. Clay, he would his colleague over to Mr. Ritchie.

Both Mr. Clay and Mr. Blair are now in the city, and no doubt the Letter is still preserved. I of the following? propose to my colleague to join me in a call on Mr. Clay for its publication. It is due to the country contents have brought upon it.

Mr. B. asked the Clerk to read the form of a oint Letter to Mr. Clay which he invited his colleague to sign with himself, and it was read, as tol-

lows, viz: "House of Representatives, "April 28, 1844.

"SIR: The public notice having been called to letter said to have been written by you at Washington city the 8th of January, 1825, addressed to Francis P. Blair, then a resident of Frankfort. Kentucky, touching the then pending Presidential election, in which it is charged you said to Mr. Blair, among other things, in substance as follows: "A friend of Mr. Adams comes to me with ears in his eyes, and says, Sir. Mr. Adams has always had the greatest respect for you, and the highest admiration for your talents. There is no trary to the strongest indications of the wishes of station to which you are not equal. You were undoubtedly the second choice of New England, and I pray you to consider whether the public good and your own future interests do not distinctly point you to the course which you ought to pursue.

"My friends entertain the belief that their kind vishes towards me will, in the end, be more likely to be accomplished by so bestowing their votes .-Your representative is inclined to concur with us in these sentiments; and as I know his respect for your opinions, I request, if you concur in our strengthen him in his inclinations. Show this to upon which Mr. Adams was elected, viz.: Crittenden alone."

"To avoid all misapprehension, therefore, and o the end that even-handed justice may be done to all, we respectfully ask to be informed whether furnish for publication (if within your reach) the original or a copy of said letter; or if not within your reach, that you will give full authority to Mr. Blair to publish said letter, or a certified copy of it. "Respectfully your obedient servants,

"Hon. H. CLAY." Mr. WHITE (Mr. B yielding the floor) renarked to his colleague, that he could not enter his colleague-and he did it with the utmost con-Mr. Clay, he no doubt would frankly respond to seems little short of an insult to common sense." him, and throw off every shackle upon the subjet. Mr. Boyd said, I choose to call on Mr. Clay and his friends in my place, as a representative of the do not care to encounter the abuse I might receive distinguished citizens of North Carolina. from my distinguiseed fellow-Kentuckian it I "You then give some reasons why Mr. Adams | colleague. But, in my public character, I do not | and resolutions which contain the following decla- | quotations from Mr. Clay's letter to Mr. Blair, viz: hesitate to call on Mr. Clay and his friends to tear away the veil of mystery which hangs around this letter. That it existed, we have the admission of lished in 1828; of its substance, and a portion of its language, we have a statement which has remained over fifteen years uncontradicted and unexplained. If there be any thing wrong about it-any misrepresentation or misconception-let us have the letter; let the world judge for itself, and let ample justice be done to Mr. Clay, as well as to those who are accused of bringing false charges against

> His colleague had asked the other day, how he. Mr. Boyd, could advert to the evidence in this case without a blush; and now, said Mr. B., if blushes rise on reading such testimony, they will artificer of that man's promotion, whose depresbe on other cheeks than mine.

Mr. WHITE said he did not intend the remark for his colleague.

Mr. Boyn said, Sir, although impartial men may believe, as I do myself, that there was no technical bargain entered into between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, in their own proper persons vet at does seem to me, that no one free from prejudice can carefully examine the circumstances and that Mr. Clay's appointment to the office of Secretary of State would result from the election of vorable view of the transaction, it merited the condemnation it has received at the hands of the

American people. Mr. Boyp said his colleague had introduced in Lafayette and others, as well as the opinions of the prove his innocence. His own declarations were met at the time by proof of counter declarations and the opinions quoted were expressed while their authors were ignorant of a large portion of the evi- R. Cheatham, E. Hurst and J. A. Rogers. dence atterwards elicited. He had not done Mr. such vague and uncertain grounds. Until that let- Ritchie the justice to state that, after the expressions quoted by him were used, he, Mr. R., on the disclosure of further evidence, publicly recant-

ed his first opinion. Mr. White (Mr. B. yielding) said his colleague in every statement he had professed to give, had stated it fairly, as far as he had gone, but he had omitted much of the testimony. With reference colleague to the article in that paper of February, 1825, for his (Mr. W's) quotation, of which Mr. Bitchie complained, and he would find that he (Mr. aw the letter of his colleague. He had never seen W.) had taken every line, every syllable which

Mr. Boyd said, as to that matter he would turn

good evidence in favor of Mr. Clay, they are equally good against him. What will my colleague make

"I assert," says Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, "and am willing to stake my humble stock and to Mr. Clay himself, that all mystery shall be of reputation upon the truth of the assertion, that removed from this transaction. It he can show the circumstances of the estraordinary coalition that such a Letter does not and never did exist, I b-tween Adams and Clay furnish as strong eviwill take all the pains in my power to retrieve his dence of an abandonment of political principle on character from any imputations which its alledged the part of Mr. Clay, and of a corrupt political bargain between him and Mr. Adams, as is ordinarily required to establish the guilt of those who are charged in a court of quarter sessions to th the common crimes known to the law."

I could point to a distinguished member of Congress on this floor who is said also to have concurred in a strong expression of opinion on this sub-

Mr. WELLER inquired to whom the gentleman

Mr. Boyn replied, Mr. WILLOUGHBY NEW TON. The resolutions were as follows:

"Resolved. That we regard the evidence alrea dy before the public as amply sufficient to verify the charge of a corrupt understanding between John Q. Adams and Henry Clay, by which they were enabled to elevate each other to office, conthe people.

Resolved, that we regard the example thus set, of exposing to auction the highest offices of State, as an indelible stain on the republican party of our country, and as marking the approach of that decay of public morals, which is the constant forerunner of the ruin of republics."

An address of the Central Jackson Committee for North Carolina, understood to be from the pen of Geo. E. Badger, Gen. Harrison's late Secreta ry of the Navy, was issued in 1828, which conviews, that you will write to him by return mail to tains the following opinion as to the consideration

"Thus, then, as we conceive, it sufficiently appears, that Jackson, the man of the people, was, at the last election, defeated, not upon any considerations of comparative merit between Mr such a letter ever existed, and if so, that you will Adams and himself, but in order that Mr. Clay might be Secretary of State and heir apparent to the Presidency. And can it be seriously contended that you ought, or that you properly can, give your sanction to this apostacy from principleyour support to this ambitious project? Because Mr. Clay once forgot his duty and imposed upon the nation a President whom the nation did not desire, ought you to forget your interests and into any such partnership. He could only say to your rights, offer a reward to treachery, and thus set an example fatal to the fair and equal operation fidence—that if he would address such a letter to of our constitution? To assert that you ought,

On the title page of this address, I find the names of the Jackson electorial ticket for 1828, among whom are Willie P. Mangum, now presipeople, to give an explanation as to this letter. I dent of the Senate, E. B. Dudley, and other

either, until it was ascertained that, as long as they obeyed the principles and supported the opinions which had formed their respective pretensions and produced their avowed opposition, the power at which they grasped was not to be gained; that continued disunion would frustrate, and that instant combination would gratify their mutual distrust was mutually forgotten; oft expressed principles openly abandoned. Each became the foundation whatever." sion up to the moment had been a chief object of his exertion. The highest amount of executive any more attrocious could be preferred against a power was divided, and the closest fraternity of political fortune was established between them. What is enormous need not be exaggerated; what is flagrant requires no demonstration. Mr. Adams desired the office of President; he went into the ized and distinguished member of Congress to combination without it, and came out with it -Mr. Clay desired that of Secretary of State; he evidence in the case without the most thorough went into the combination without it, and came conviction that it was understood by the parties out with it. Of this transaction the simplest secure my promotion to office; and that I was

history is the best analysis. "The members of this General Assembly, there-Mr. Adams to the Presidency; that the vote of fore, in protesting against the election of Mr. Kentucky was cast for Mr. Adams with that view, Adams as impure and anti republican, are sensible and for the further object of promoting Mr. Clay's of no precipitancy of judgment, or too great prospects for the Presidency, in utter disregard of license of language. Unwilling to assert what is the will of that State. And in this, the most fa- doubtful, they are determined to speak what is punishment which would exceed the measure of protest by the numerous collateral proofs to be derived, either from the contradictions contained cheerfully to their wisdom and justice." in the studied vindication of the Secretary of vidence Mr. Clay's own declarations to Gen. State; from the confessions of his friend, his editor of the Richmond Enquirer and others, to and concurring reminiscences of respectable wit- of bargain in the election of 1825, so extensively

> Among those who voted in the affirmative. I find the names of E. H. Foster, present Senator, his veto on this fabrication.

I find, also, that the Hon. John Bell, late Secretary of War, in a letter dated September 17th, 1827, expressed the following opinions, viz: "I have seen the highest and most importan

office in the government filled by means and under circumstances affording all the evidences of a coalition formed upon the basis of mutual benefits to be received and conferred, independently of any controverted point in the details, that the public can ever expect the light of, in any combination that has been or may be entered into, to or any one else that will bear such a construction. are, that public and private duties call him else defeat the will of the people. Ambitious and Of the charges brought against both Mr. Adams, aspiring politicians, who have great characters to and Mr. Clay at that time, I formed my opinion as common blunders of the less practised adepts in stances that were indisputable and conclusive; and extensive. I confess that my interest in the cause the arts of intrigue and management in forming I may add that this opinion has undergone no of the whigs is founded on the supposition that they coalitions, will but soldom expose themselves to change.

of the 29th January, and wrote to the chairman of throw off all the shackles, and disclose to him all But if the opinions of men are to be taken as the danger of detection from positive proof. It is not, therefore, in my view, of so much importance to consider, whether a possibility of innocence can be admitted in favor of the parties implicated, as to determine whether the presumption to the contrary is not so great in the present instance that their continuance in office would be incompatible with the safety and well being of our political institutions."

These opinions, I believe without exception were formed and expressed before the disclosure of Mr. Clay's letter to Mr. Blair, showing, by what machinery, put in operation by Mr. Clay himself, the votes of members of Congress were controlled. After that event the people expressed their opinion at the polls. Of the electoral votes there were given-

For Gen. Jackson, 109. For Mr. Adams, 62.

Of the popular votes, there were given-For Gen. Jackson, about 643,096. For Mr. Adams, about 567,412

Thus was the coalitition of Adams and Clay ondemned by the country, chiefly on the ground that it was impure in its origin. Nor do I think their judgment will be reversed, unless it be by a new generation, who, like my colleague, have never seen the testimony.

Mr. B. then adverted to Mr. Clay's course on the bankrupt law. There never was, said he, a more glaring outrage on the will of constituents than Mr. Clay's refusal to vote for the repeal of that law at the session of 1841-2. Through the members of the House of Representatives, through the Legislature, through every practicable channel, the will of the people of Kentucky had come up to their Senators, demanding their votes in favor of repeal. Mr Clay not only refused to vote for the repeal, but denounced the act he was required to [do as cruel and inhuman in the last degree, thus casting the severest ceusure on those who made the call on him and on his colleagues in both houses of Congress, who had yielded a the doctirne that a representative was bound to carry out the will of his constituents, no matter the Presidential election of that year, he violated his former principles, and turned his back upon Democracy, that he might be, as he ever since has been, locked in the embraces of of Federalism.

termination of Mr. Boyd's hour.

NOTES. 1. The opponents of Mr. Adams' administration in Kentucky, or at least that portion of them who had acquiesced in or promoted his election did not at first charge as corrupt the understanding by which he was made President, and Mr. Clay Secretary of State. The character of the controversy was changed, however, by Mr. Clay's declarations in his address to the public, commenting on Gen. Jackson's letter to Carter Beverly, dated Lexington, 26th June, 1827. To appreciate In 1827, the Tennessee Legislature with only the grounds of that change, the following extracts should approach him on this subject in my private two negatives in the Senate, and unanimously in from that address should be read in connection capacity, unless I should go under the shield of my the House of Representatives, adopted a preamble with the foregoing evidence, particularly the

Here the Speaker's mallet fell, indicating the

"Political hostility and personal estrangement any proposition whatever, to either of the three had for several years, and on momentous subjects, candidates who were returned to the House of Mr. Clay himself, in his refusal to let it be pub- separated himself and Mr. Clay. No approach to Representatives at the last Presidential election, union, no inclination for amity, was manifested by or to the friends of either of them, for the purpose of influencing the result of the election, or for any other purpose. And all allegations, intimations and inuendoes, that my vote on that occasion was offered to be given, or was in fact given, in consideration of any stipulation or understanding, expressed or implied, direct or indirect, written or verbal, that I was, or that any other person was ambition-then, and not till then, long cherished not, to be appointed Secretary of State, or that I was, in any other manner, to be personally beneopinions were practically renounced, and adverse fitted, are devoid of all truth, and destitute of any

"It will be universally admitted, that the accusation is of the most serious nature. Hardly representative of the people in his official character. The charge in substance is, that deliberate "propositions of bargain" were made by my Congressional friends collectively, through an author-Gen. Jackson; that their object was, by these "means of bargain and corruption," to exclude Mr. Adams from the department of State, or to privy and assented to those propositions, and to the employment of those means. Such being the accusation and the prosecutor, and the issue between us, I have now a right to expect that he will substantiate his charges by the exhibition of satisfactory evidence. In that event, there is no true; nor do they deem it necessary to fortify their my offence. In the opposite event, what ought to be the judgment of the American public, is

2. Some whig editor recently fabricated statement that Gen. Jackson in a letter to Gen. colleague, and his champion, or from the pertinent Hamilton, had acquitted Mr. Clay of the charge made and believed. It is fortunate for the cause of truth, that the venerable hero has lived to put

A CARD. To the editors of the Nashville Union: Gentlemen-My attention has been called to

various newspaper articles referring to a letter said to have been written by me to Gen. Hamilton, of the people. The letter will be found published recanting the charge of bargain made against Mr. in the New York Tribune, vol. 3, No .-- , August Clay when he voted for Mr. Adams in 1825.

To put an end to all such rumors, I feel it to be due to myself to state, that I have no recollection of ever having written such a letter, and do not believe there is a letter from me to Gen. Hamilton plying with the invitation received by him-which

If Ger . Hamilton, or any one else, has a letter from me on this subject, which the friends of Mr. Clay desire to make public, all that they have to do is to apply to him for it. As for myself, I have no secrets, and do not fear the publication of all that I have ever written on this or any other sub-ANDREW JACKSON

Hermitage, May 3, 1844. 3. The Hou. Mr. Newton informs me that he was one of two or three dissentients from the rest of the meeting, who adopted the resolutions with which his name stands connected in the foregoing

From the Globe.

CLAY IN THE HANDS OF THE POTTER. It would seem that both the Clays-Henry and his cousin Cassius-are just at this time exceedingly plastic. Yesterday's Globe exhibited the various shapes which Mr. H. Clay had assumed under the hands of the several sects and factions to which he has committed himself. His different tariff forms-his changing dueling postures-his favorable and unfavorable, and then again his favorable aspect towards Texas-his abolition and antiabolition complexion, -all these Protean shapes of the ci-devant Jefferson democrat turned into a Hamiltonian federalist under the hands of an Adams, the most odious to him of any one of the race, were glanced at. But we did not know this capability of easy modeling under the pressure of circumstances, belonged to the whole family of Clays. From the following article, however, it appears that C. M. Clay partakes of all the pliability of the greater Clay, to whose political fortunes he is attached.

It seems that the minor Clay, like the great Ajax of that name, had at one time hoped to build up political distinction for himself by annexing Texas to the United States. The eclat and glory of adding a new and vast empire to the valley of the Missi-sippi seems to have stimulated C. M. Clay on first entering the councils of Kentucky, as it ready obedience. Prior to 1824 Mr. Clay held did H. Clay on his entering on the functions of Secretary of State under Mr. Adams. The latter would have given millions to Mexico to annex how he came to a knowledge of that will; but in Texas to the United States. C. M. Clay, following in the wake of his ambitious namesake, pressed the same design with the most anxious solicitude, on the legislature of Kentucky in 1839. Then, the annexation of Texas was necessary to avent "the greatest possible calamity"-the dissolution offithe Union; then to annex Texas as a new bond of union was an object for which he would "defy dictation from abreed;" then, as adding "increased strength and splender to our federal government," as "giving us wealth, and popul tion at home, and elevating us among foreign nations," Mr. Clay would, although "not unconscious of the difficulties touching this great question," risk war and the worst of evils for Texas. Now, Mr. C. M. Clay considers Texas synonymous with slavery and disunion. He shouts for "CLAY, UNION AND LIBERTY," as the issue on one side, against POLE, SLAVERY, AND TEXAS," as the issue on the other. "With Pork, (he tells the country) Texas comes in; with Texas the north and the south are inevitably split; and away goes the

But we leave to our readers' contemplation the various transformations which our lmen of Clay have undergone. It will take very little philosophy to divine the causes and ascertain how far these violent resolutions are the results of the ardent patriotism professed, or of an all absording

COL. C. M. CLAY"IN A FIX"-"BETWEEN HAWK AND BUZZARD"-NOW A RIT-TER OPPOSER OF ANNEXATION-THE FIRST LEGISLATOR IN THE UNION TO MOVE RESOLUTIONS IN FAVOR OF IT -WHIG ABOLITIONISM AND WHIG CONSISTENCY.

We are under many obligations to Mr Sprigg or the extract from Col. C. M. Clay's letter, published below. We have received more than a dozen letters, asking us to publish all of the letter referred to, but cannot comply with the wishes of our correspondents, because we have not been able to procure a copy. The extracts now given are sufficient to show, that if Col. Clay is a correct exponent of the opinions of his party, it is not only closely identified with abolitionism, but they are in fact, "one and indivisible." It is understood Mr. Clay is now in the North propagating the doctrines of his joint faith of whig abolitionism by all the powers of his eloquence, at the same time that he is opposing the annexation of Texas. Mr. S. has also brought to our view a very important feature in the political history of Mr. Clay, which he seems to have forgotten. The resolutions which we publish below will be found at the place in the journals referred to, and contrast strangely enough with Col. Clay's anti-annexation resolutions offered at the White Sulphur Springs in November last, with the present course of himself and party on that subject. These resolutions certainly take the true ground; and we will show soon that they were followed by the whig party in this State in the legislature, only two or three years ago.

SHELBYVILLE, Aug 23, 1844. SIR: I have this morning read a letter of C. M. Clay, esq., of July 10, 1844, addressed to Col. J. J. Speed, of Ithica, N. Y., in response to an invitation to visit that State and address mass meetings 17, 1844. That letter, written as it is in the vigorous style of its talented author, ought to be published in every paper, whig or democrat, in Kentucky. After assigning his reasons for not com where-Mr. Clay proceeds to say :

"In the mean time I am not idle, and my corresustain, and sense enough to guard against the the country at large did-from facts and circum- pondence with both whigs and liberty men is most will act in good faith to their profession If whig